

I-3 9/21/05

EPA Region 5 Records Ctr.



238547

**United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region V
POLLUTION REPORT**

Date: Wednesday, September 21, 2005

From: Brad Stimple, On-Scene Coordinator, ERB, RS1

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Subject: Initial POLREP

Pine View Plating

4529 New Cumberland Rd NW, Mineral City, OH

Latitude: 40.3819

Longitude: -81.3169

POLREP No.:	1	Site #:	B5CQ
Reporting Period:	9/12/2005-9/17/2005	D.O. #:	T.O. 51 w/EQM
Start Date:	9/12/2005	Response Authority:	CERCLA
Mob Date:	9/12/2005	Response Type:	Emergency
Completion Date:		NPL Status:	Non NPL
CERCLIS ID #:	OHN000509988	Incident Category:	Removal Action
RCRIS ID #:		Contract #	

Site Description

The Pine View Plating site is small single-story private operation located at 4529 New Cumberland Rd NW, Mineral City, Ohio. The plating operations were located behind a residential home on several acres of the owner's property. The Pine View Plating Company started in 1987 with the main business consisting of grinding, repairing, and chrome-plating hydraulic cylinders and rods. As the company grew, the owner expanded the operation to include additional industrial chrome plating operation such as automotive hydraulic parts (telescopic cylinders). In 1992 and 1997, the facility was upgraded with additional chromic acid tanks and scrubber systems. The plating operation was a one-man operation that was used intermittently based market demand. The business was stagnant for several years until recently when the owner saw a new opportunity to re-start his operations. A fire destroyed the plating shop on July 17, 2005. The cause of the fire is suspected to be a spark that slowly ignited oil soaked metal savings near a metal lathe that the owner probably thinks he generated while welding that evening.

Approximately 3,000 gallons of water was used to extinguish the flames that destroyed the plating operation building, a small adjacent trailer and the vinyl siding on the back of his house. This waste liquid has been containerized in two plastic totes by a local contractor hired by the owner after the incident.

A small pond is located down gradient from the former plating shop and house. This pond and the soil near the plating shop is known from Ohio EPA (OEPA) sampling to contain arsenic, barium, chromium, lead and selenium. Ash and residual chromium VI and caustic sludge reside in the sumps and throughout the former building foot print. OEPA responded to the incident during the fire as an emergency.

OEPA requested U.S. EPA's assistance in conducting a cleanup at the site. On September 6, 2005, U.S. EPA On-Scene Coordinator Stimple and Emergency Response and Removal Services Contractor (ERRS) conducted a site walk at the property.

Signed access to the property was received by the OSC on August 8, 2005. In a response to U.S. EPA Notice of Liability letter, the RP indicated that appropriate funding was not available to perform a cleanup and acknowledged that U.S. EPA would undertake.

Current Activities

On September 12, 2005, U.S. EPA, the Superfund Technical Assistance and Response Team (START), and ERRS mobilized personnel and equipment to the site to begin removal activities. Prior to the start of work, the ERRS Response Manager conducted a health and safety briefing and established work zones. Non-hazardous metal equipment/scrap was transferred from the building to a staging area east of the concrete pad. START conducted perimeter and work-zone air monitoring. No readings above background were detected. The property owner has agreed to take responsibility for the disposal of all clean scrap metal.

From September 13 thru September 14, 2005, waste from the non-hazardous side of what remains of the building was segregated into either scrap metal or non-hazardous debris (some metal, ash, wood and porous materials). Non-hazardous debris was placed into a roll-off box while metal was placed at the staging area. Once all debris was removed from the non-hazardous side, the concrete pad was power-washed. Five soil samples were collected from around the perimeter of the concrete pad.

On September 15 and 16, 2005, debris considered hazardous was segregated and placed into hazardous waste roll-off boxes for later disposal. Began removing grossly contaminated metal tank parts, rods, and piping from the three subsurface tanks using a backhoe and placed in a hazardous waste roll-off. Approx. 3,650 gallons of chromic acid was pumped from the two 1,550 gal. poly tanks and from the three plating tanks into a bulk tanker. The liquid was transported to Vickery Environmental for disposal. Metal debris was decontaminated with a sodium metabisulfite solution and placed in the scrap metal staging area. Began removing chromic acid liquid and sludge from the building trench and sump containment system. A roll-off box of non-hazardous debris was transported to Republic Waste Services for disposal. A water sample was collected from the home owners well and from the on-site pond. The water samples and previously collected soil samples were sent to STL

Laboratories in North Canton, Ohio for heavy metals analysis. The first roll-off box of hazardous waste debris was transported to Envirite for disposal.

On September 17, 2005, solidification of the sludge remaining in the three tanks was initiated (using agricultural grade lime). The ERRS continued to segregate scrap and debris and placed into appropriate roll-off boxes. A scrubber unit was demolished and placed into the hazardous roll-off box.

On September 19, 20 and 21, 2005, the ERRS continued to dewater the western deep tank and to solidify remaining sludge. Completed removing sludge and debris from the middle and eastern tanks. Removed non-hazardous debris south of the concrete pad under the former location of the house trailer. Began removing a portion of the concrete pad which appeared grossly contaminated. Finalized plan to remove/decontaminate the concrete pad. The second full hazardous waste roll-off of debris and tank parts was transported to Envirite for disposal.

Planned Removal Actions

- Pump remaining liquid from the 12-foot deep tank. Solidify remaining sludge as necessary.
- Decontaminate tanks and non-porous equipment.
- Break out contaminated concrete pad and dispose. Decon remaining pad.
- Excavate and dispose of contaminated soil. Collect confirmation samples as necessary.
- Dispose of remaining hazardous and non-hazardous debris and sludge.
- Demobilize personnel and equipment from site.

Next Steps

- Evaluate soil and water sample analysis.
- Continue solidifying and removing chromium sludge from deep tank.
- Begin breaking out concrete.
- Begin assessing soil contamination.

Key Issues

Received chemical analysis of the well water and pond water samples collected on-site. Samples were run for total RCRA metals. Well water sample was ND for chromium and 10.1 ppb for arsenic.

Chromium was detected in the pond water sample at 62.3 ppb, down from the initial result of a sample collected by OEPA after the fire of 478 ppb.

Estimated Costs *

Budgeted	Total To	Remaining	%
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		Date		Remaining
Extramural Costs				
ERRS - Cleanup Contractor	\$100,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$60,000.00	60.00%
RST/START	\$15,000.00	\$3,800.00	\$11,200.00	74.67%
Intramural Costs				
Total Site Costs	\$115,000.00	\$43,800.00	\$71,200.00	61.91%

* The above accounting of expenditures is an estimate based on figures known to the OSC at the time this report was written. The OSC does not necessarily receive specific figures on final payments made to any contractor(s). Other financial data which the OSC must rely upon may not be entirely up-to-date. The cost accounting provided in this report does not necessarily represent an exact monetary figure which the government may include in any claim for cost recovery.

Disposition of Wastes

Waste Stream	Quantity	Manifest #	Disposal Facility
Non-hazardous Debris	30 yd3		Countywide RDF East Sparta, Ohio
Waste Chromic Acid solution, D002, D007	3650 gallons		Vickery Environmental, Inc. Vickery, Ohio
Hazardous Waste Solid, D007, D008 (debris)	40 cubic yards		Envirite, Canton, Ohio

www.epaosc.net/PineViewPlating